CITY MAP

ROMA

TELEC

GRUPPO LINCE ITALIA

BENTORNATO GATTO

DU 6 AU 13 JUILLET 1999, PARTEZ SUR LA PISTE DU

MONSTRE DU LOCH NESS

AVEC :

A.S.B.L.
Association Belge d'Etude et de Protection des Animaux Rares

ABEPAR

SQUARE DES LATINS, 49 / 4 - 1050 BRUXELLES
TÉL./FAX : 02/ 647 30 26

NESSIE TRAIN

Mardi 06/07

Départ de Bruxelles en train pour le terrminal de Scandinavian Sealine à Amsterdam, en compagnie des guides.

Départ à 18 heures à destination de Newcastle.

Dîner copieux à bord du bateau et ensuite, détente au choix (discothèque, cinéma, bars).

Mercredi 07/07

Arrivée à Newcastle. Nous nous rendrons au plus vite dans les Highlands. Nous séjournerons au *Lovat Arms Hotel* à Fort Augustus, endroit d'où chaque jour nous partirons sur la piste de Nessie et des siens. Le *Lovat Arms Hotel* est un établissement familial et traditionnel écossais, chambres doubles ou single avec sanitaires privés.

Arrivée à l'hôtel vers 17h30.

Soirée de danses écossaises à Inverness pour ceux qui le désirent (non comprise dans le forfait) .

Jeudi 09/07

Après le petit-déjeuner, visite de l'Official Loch Ness Exhibition et de Fort Augustus. Dans l'après-midi, croisière sur le Loch Ness et tour du Loch où nous verrons les principaux lieux de rencontre avec Nessie. Dîner et nuitée.

Vendredi 10/07

Petit-déjeuner, puis nous nous nous rendrons à Fort William. Excursion en train à vapeur (départ de Fort William en direction de Mallaig) à travers de somptueuses vallées, excursion au Loch Morar, lieu sauvage où des créatures semblables à Nessie furent observées et étudiées. Dîner et nuitée.

Samedi 11/07

Après le petit-déjeuner, visite des Loch Quoich et Archaig au sein de paysages grandioses et sauvages.

Programme du lendemain.

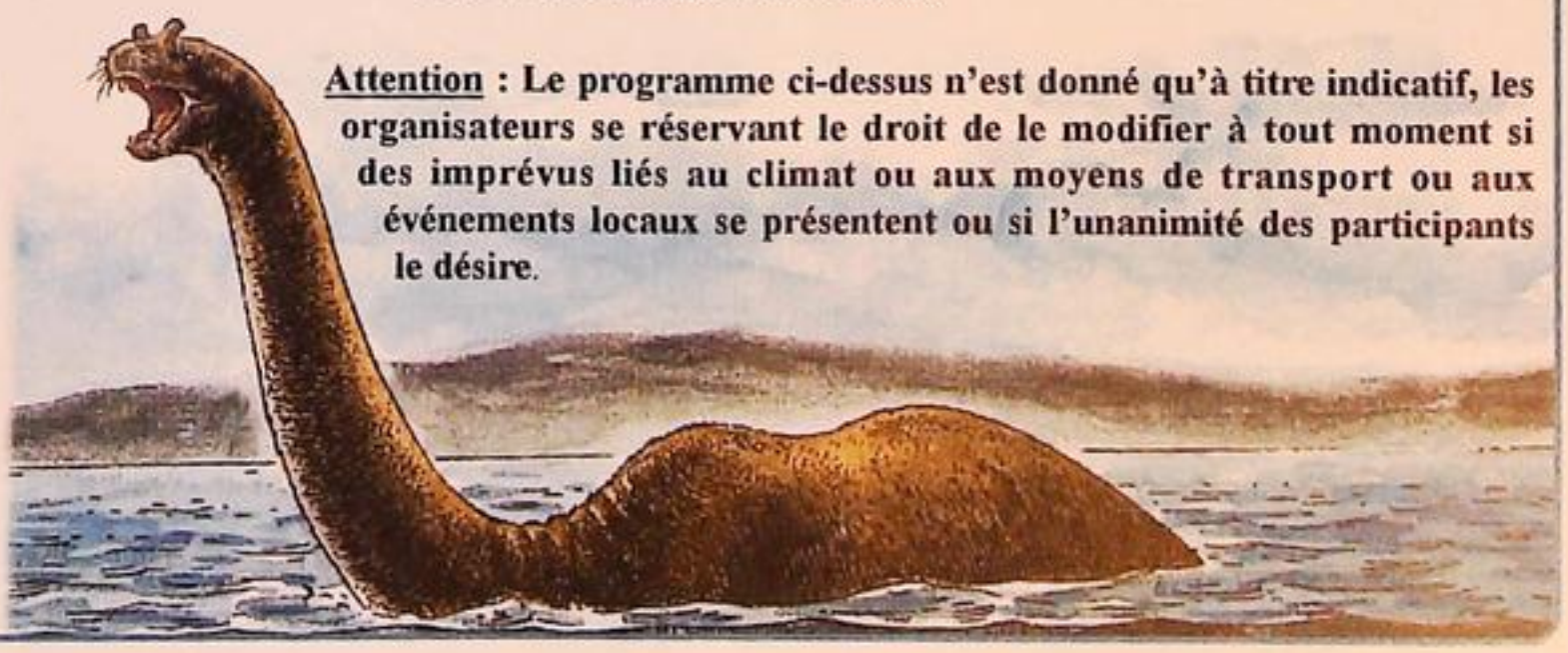
Dimanche 12/07

Après le petit-déjeuner nous entamons notre voyage de retour vers Bruxelles via Newcastle. Embarquement à 18h00 à bord du bateau.

Lundi 13/07

Arrivée à Rotterdam vers 08h00 et retour vers Bruxelles.

Ce programme est basé sur la participation de minimum 6 personnes.



<u>Attention</u> : Le programme ci-dessus n'est donné qu'à titre indicatif, les organisateurs se réservant le droit de le modifier à tout moment si des imprévus liés au climat ou aux moyens de transport ou aux événements locaux se présentent ou si l'unanimité des participants le désire.

CE VOYAGE FABULEUX POUR SEULEMENT :

29.990 BEF (1) (2)

(nuit + petit-déjeuner)

35.590 BEF (1) (2)
(en demi-pension)

CLUB 001 CAER — COVET 001 CAER

RÉDUCTION POUR LES MEMBRES

(1) *prix sur base d'un logement en chambre double (supplément single : 2.290 BEF)*

(2) *une réduction de 1.500 BEF est accordée aux membres d'honneur et pour toute réservation avant le 15 avril.*

CE PRIX COMPREND...

- la location des minibus **à partir de Belgique**
- les pleins d'essence
- le voyage aller/retour Bruxelles-Inverness
- les 4 nuitées en hôtel
- **la croisière sur le Loch Ness**
- l'entrée à l'Exposition Officielle du Loch Ness
- les services de guides francophones
- la TVA
- l'assurance annulation

...et surtout les excursions dans des lieux fabuleux, parmi des paysages grandioses dont vous rapporterez un souvenir inoubliable, nous vous le garantissons !

.... et vous aurez peut-être la chance de voir et de photographier le Monstre du Loch Ness !

LE PRIX NE COMPREND PAS...

- les repas
- les repas de midi
- les boissons à table
- les dépenses personnelles
- les entrées aux manifestations culturelles du moment
- l'assurance assistance (facultative)
- tout ce qui n'est pas expressément indiqué

A NE PAS OUBLIER !!!!

carte d'identité, autorisation parentale (pour les moins de 18 ans), carte Visa, formulaire E 111, **effets personnels** (sac de couchage, argent de poche (50 £), pull, bottines de marche, imperméable, nécessaire de toilette et **sans oublier** l'appareil photo ou le caméscope!)

Ne pas jeter sur la voie publique s.v.p. - Editeur responsable : Eric JOYE - Conception : Thierry DECLOUX - Illustrations : Stefano MAUGERI

CRYPTOZOOLOGIE

Notre mensuel

° CRYPTOZOOLOGIA °

CRYPTOZOOLOGIA, c'est la toute première revue de Cryptozoologie en langue française.

CRYPTOZOOLOGIA c'est chaque mois 16 pages, pour tout savoir sur la science des animaux inconnus.

Vous y trouverez :

- ☞ des articles scientifiques de qualité et inédits en français
- ☞ un agenda des conférences et manifestations en Cryptozoologie dans votre pays
- ☞ une revue de presse
- ☞ des critiques de livres
- ☞ etc.

Tout cela présenté de façon professionnelle, ce qui rend donc la lecture accessible à tous, scientifiques ou non.

Mais CRYPTOZOOLOGIA, c'est aussi un forum d'échanges unique et privilégié.

ABEPAR asbl

Fondée en 1993, l'ASSOCIATION BELGE D'ETUDE ET DE PROTECTION DES ANIMAUX RARES (A.B.E.P.A.R) asbl a pour principal objectif d'organiser des expéditions scientifiques (Opération Mourou N'gou 1993-1994, en République centrafricaine) destinées à récolter un maximum de renseignements et d'indices (témoignages, traces, légendes locales) concernant l'existence d'animaux non encore répertoriés officiellement.

Mais aussi, depuis sa création, l'A.B.E.P.A.R s'est résolument tournée vers le public afin de faire connaître ce domaine passionnant de la recherche : elle se doit donc d'être présente à diverses manifestations culturelles ou de les soutenir (Festival de l'enfance et de la Jeunesse à Bruxelles, avant-première du film « Loch Ness », la pièce de théâtre « Bigfoot », « Green Fair », ...)

ASSOCIATION BELGE D'ETUDE ET DE PROTECTION DES ANIMAUX RARES (A.B.E.P.A.R.), asbl

Square des Latins, 49 boite 4
B° 1050 BRUXELLES

Tél. ° Fax : 00°32°(0)2/647.30.26

Nos activités

CONFÉRENCES

Plusieurs fois par an, nous vous invitons à participer à des cycles de conférences-débats, dont voici quelques titres :

° Sur la Piste des Bêtes ignorées °

° De l'Abominable Homme-des-Neiges à l'Homme Sauvage °

° Le Monstre du Loch Ness et les siens °

CERCLE DE RENCONTRE ET DE DISCUSSION

Le dernier dimanche du mois, à 20h00, le CERCLE DE CRYPTOZOOLOGIE ouvre ses portes à la discussion et aux échanges d'idées.

Adresse des réunions :

Centre Culturel ° LA VILLA °,
Place Guido Gezelle, 26 à 1083 BRUXELLES

CRYPTOTOURISME

Vous emmener là où se passe l'événement et vous faire partager nos émotions, voilà le but des voyages que nous organisons chaque année!
Renseignez-vous pour connaître les thèmes de ces fabuleux voyages au 02/ 647 30 26

Depuis des temps immémoriaux,
des monstres ont habité la terre,
le ciel et la mer, semant souvent
la terreur parmi les hommes.

Connus grâce aux seuls récits de
voyageurs et d'explorateurs de pays
lointains, quelques-unes de ces
créatures ont été démasquées
depuis lors, tandis que pour d'autres,
l'identité reste encore mystérieuse.

Des naturalistes partagent le
même rêve : découvrir des espèces
animales de grande taille demeurées
encore totalement inconnues,
voire retrouver vivants certains
spécimens d'animaux supposés
disparus depuis des millénaires.

Les découvertes de ces
dernières années ont encouragé
les chercheurs, dont la spécialité
s'appelle la "CRYPTOZOOLOGIE"
(science des animaux cachés),
à créer une association,
la première et la seule
du genre en Europe...

Bulletin d'adhésion à renvoyer à
A. B. E. P. A. R A.S.B.L.

OUI, je désire devenir membre de l'ABEPAR, recevoir chaque mois pendant une année (12 numéros) la revue CRYPTOZOOLOGIA, le premier mensuel francophone de Cryptozoologie, et bénéficier des avantages liés à ma cotisation.

NOM, prénom : Sexe : M / F

Rue : n° Bte

Canton Postal : Ville :

Pays :

JE CHOISIS LA FORMULE :

- ☐ Membre ordinaire : 2 000 BCF / 49,58 Euro (Belgique)
  2 200 BCF / 54,54 Euro (Europe)
- ☐ Membre d'honneur : 2 500 BCF / 61,97 Euro (Belgique)
  2 900 BCF / 71,89 Euro (Europe)

JE VERSE MA COTISATION :

- ☐ par mandat postal international en BCF ou en Euro
- ☐ par Eurochèque (pas d'autre type de chèque !)
- ☐ par transfert de mon compte au compte 001-2806120-83 (frais à ma charge)
- ☐ en glissant la somme en BCF dans une enveloppe (mais à mes risques !)

Association Belge d'Etude et de Protection des Animaux Rares

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http://www.zigzag.be/cryptozoologia

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CRYPTOZOOLOGIE

The History and Recent Status of Wildman Research in China

(summary)

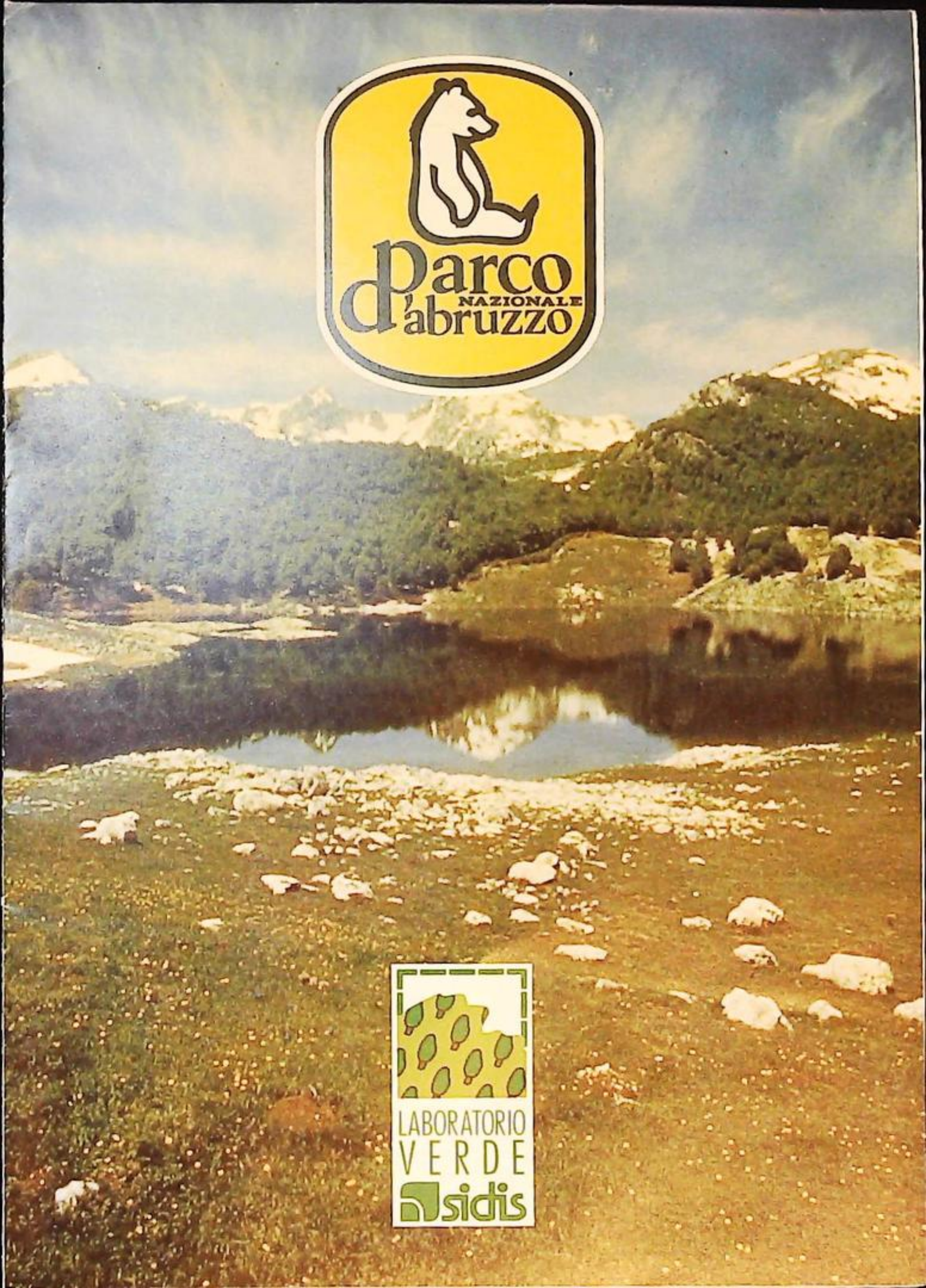
ZHOU GUOXING

Beijing Natural History Museum

The existence of Wildman remains a mystery to the world. There have been stories about Wildman in many countries, and China is no exception.

In China historical classics and local chronicles there are a lot of accounts of the wild man-like creatures. In modern times, reports about local residents encountering the Wildman continue to surface.

The formal scientific expeditions have been started at the 1950's. I was guite interested in these man-like creatures also in the 50's. Over the past four decades, five major searches have been made for these creatures and hopefully unravel its mystery. I made on-the-spot investigations several times and collected first-hand information about so-called Wildman. Based on these evidences, I have synthesized the morphological and ecological characteristics of the legendary Wildman of China. I would like to emphasize that these characteristics are not scientific judicature by direct evidences but merely hearsay and legends. In fact, all investigation teams failed to obtain any concrete evidence that would justify the existence of Wildman in China. Do such man-like creatures still exist in the wild in China? I certainly have my doubts. Although 95% of the evidence on the existence of Wildman are not credible, it is necessary for scientists to study the remaining 5%. I am going to bring some samples of so-called red Wildman hair into the meting and look for some to cref. study them.


Parco
NAZIONALE
d'abruzzo
LABORATORIO
VERDE
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A PARK FOR ALL SEASONS

WHAT IS A NATIONAL PARK?

Countries all over the world have set aside vast areas as national parks. Since they are protected environments, these parks become nature sanctuaries and are living museums that preserve the everlasting wonders of nature for our children and future generations. But they are even more than this. The conservation of nature is not just an end in itself but offers modern men the chance to relax, rest and enjoy himself in contact with nature. National parks are healthful, cultural and educational; they are good for the body and the spirit.

WHY A NATIONAL PARK IN THE APENNINES?

Abruzzo National Park, which in reality also extends into the regions of Latium and Molise, was created to conserve the flora, fauna, geological formations and characteristic landscapes of the Apennines. It safeguards some of the most interesting and unique areas of the peninsula from harmful human interference. Today the remote valleys and almost inaccessible mountains of the park, which are covered by Oak, Pine, Beech and Maple forests, are the last refuge in Italy for fauna such as the Marsican Brown Bear, the Abruzzo Chamois, the Apennine Wolf, the Otter, and the Golden Eagle, which once lived all over the Apennines.

An important function of the park is to organize and schedule tourist activities throughout its territory so that the maximum number of visitors can easily enjoy the attractions of nature without jeopardizing or damaging the precious resources of the area.

HOW TO BEHAVE IN THE PARK

Throughout the territory of the park, which is delimited by special yellow signs, all forms of nature are protected and must be respected. Trees, flowers, all plants and animals, as well as rocks minerals, geological formations, rivers, lakes, streams and springs must be preserved intact as nature created them. Peace and quiet are also precious assets that are carefully safeguarded. It is strictly forbidden to damage the natural beauty of the park in any way. Hunting, trapping animals and picking flowers are prohibited. Cutting down trees is allowed only in certain areas and according to special regulations.

In the areas of strict control, which are indicated by red signs, visitors must follow special trails. These trails offer marvellous nature walks, but it is advisable to be accompanied by an authorized guide or Park Ranger.

Throughout the park, except in the villages, tourist zones, and farm and grazing areas, it is strictly forbidden to change the environment in any way.

In particular, it is forbidden to disturb or harm the fauna, to pick flowers, to cut, carve or carry away trees and plants, to tamper with or take away minerals, to light fires, to erect any kind of construction, to leave refuse, to bring in pets (even on leashes), to make noise or create disturbances, or to take photographs or make movies for commercial purposes without permission.

WHEN TO COME

For a more enjoyable vacation or visit, come to the park when it is least crowded. If possible,

avoid the Christmas, Easter and August vacation periods and long weekends. The best times are Spring and early Summer — from mid April to the beginning of July — or Autumn — from mid September to the beginning of November. At these times the weather is splendid, the atmosphere is peaceful, and the personnel has more time to help you.

PLANNING YOUR VISIT

It is advisable to make hotel reservations beforehand. The Ente Provinciale del Turismo, the Azienda di Soggiorno and the Pro Loco of the various localities will supply you with more detailed information about accommodations in the villages of the park.

When you are in the park, if necessary the local park bureaus can suggest inns and houses and rooms for rent in the villages.

If possible, bring binoculars and still or movie cameras. There are lots of opportunities to use them. Also bring equipment for medium and high mountain country, especially comfortable hiking shoes. The average altitude of the most popular tourist centers is about one thousand meters, but hikers are likely to go as high and even higher than two thousand, so it may be rather cool, especially early and late in the day.

Visits to the park are free of charge. Groups of more than twenty are requested to announce their arrival to the park bureaus in advance so that they can receive the maximum assistance.

HOW TO GET TO THE PARK

The park can be reached easily from Rome by taking the Autostrada Roma-L'Aquila (to the Celano exit) and then taking the Pescina-Bisegna (or Gioia del Marsi-Rifugio del Diavolo) road, or by taking the Autostrada del Sole to Frosinone and then taking the road for Sora-Forca d'Acero. The trip takes two to three hours, depending on weather and traffic conditions.

WHERE TO STAY

If you are looking for peace and quiet and real human contact, which has been lost in large cities, the small villages in the park are the thing. Though the facilities are not as modern as those in the more famous resorts, the hospitality is simple, friendly and often more genuine.

HOW TO TOUR THE PARK

Many of the forest roads are closed to motor traffic. Cars should be used only to cover long distances and then parked in the valleys. The real excursions through the meadows, woods and mountains are on foot. Walk as much as possible; it's the best way to hear and meet the animals, see the flowers, admire the forests, streams and waterfalls, and fully enjoy a day in the wild. It is the only way to take in the broad views, appreciate the setting, and recapture a kind of life that has almost been forgotten.

For a unique experience and a magnificent memory of your vacation in the park, organize an excursion on horseback through the valleys of the park or on mule up the steep sides of the highest mountains.

WHAT TO SEE

Every spot in the park has its special attractions. These are just some of the easily accessible and interesting places worth a visit.

— Gioia Vecchio: Rifugio del Diavolo (Devil's Refuge), rest and refreshment stop and Cicerana area, surrounded by beautiful Beech woods.

— Pescasseroli: Visitor's Center (Museum, Zoo, Gardens) and Difesa area with splendid woods and meadows.

— Opi: charming village and impressive forests of Val Fondillo, which is the heart of the park and an extraordinary natural setting of streams, vegetation and animal life.

— Villetta Barrea: Camosciara, a famous Chamois area, in an impressive amphitheater of mountains rich in waterfalls, Pine and Beech woods, and green meadows.

— Civitella Alfedena: charming village at the foot of magnificent Val di Rose; tourist area and zone of the Apennine Wolf.

— Barrea: shares its name with an artificial lake surrounded by impervious valleys and some of the wildest areas in the park.

— Alfedena: San Francesco turkey Oak woods; Montagna Spaccata lake, and the plateau of Campitelli at the foot of mighty Meta Massif.

— Scanno: typical Marsican village, surrounded by impressive mountains and inviting areas such as the Scanno Lake and the sagittario gorge.

— Pizzone: the so-called Le Forme plateau and wild Melnarde mountain chain that is the southward extension of the mountains in the park and has similar features.

— Settefrati: Val Canneto, a long woody valley with a beautiful landscape.

— Picinisco: Prato di Mezzo, a plateau amid the grazing lands and bare peaks of Meta Massif.

— San Donato Val di Comino: on the Forca d'Acero itinerary, which winds through impressive mountains and forests and offers splendid views.

— Villavallelonga: Prati d'Angro, a magnificent plateau surrounded by Beech woods, valleys and interesting mountains. Not far from the village is the Red Deer area.

— Bisegna: meadows and forests of Templo and Padura, quiet places for rest and recreation.

FOR INFORMATION

In the main towns in the park there are offices that supply information and literature about the area. These offices are open from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

The Rangers who patrol this precious natural patrimony are always ready to help visitors. They can supply tourist information and answer questions about the wildlife.

THINGS TO DO

The Visitors' Center in Pescasseroli, which consists of a museum, a zoo, and a garden, is open every day from 10 a.m. to noon and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. There is an entrance fee, but discounts are given to organized groups.

There are often lectures, debates and films on nature topics in the museum. From May to October there is a special film program.

Carefully controlled sport-fishing is allowed in certain waters by a special permit issued by the park authorities.

Camping is allowed only on authorized sites and according to regulations set down by the park authorities.

Permission for use of the shelters in the park may be obtained on written request.

The park promotes and encourages scientific research within its territory, but it must be authorized. For further information apply to the local offices in the park.

EXCURSIONS

Thanks to a special Tourist Map, visitors can follow about 150 tourist-nature itineraries that start from 25 different points indicated on the map by letters of the alphabet. In the tourist season the local park bureaus organize guided excursions to the most interesting places.

Schedules are arranged according to the demand. Those wishing to hire expert guides for various kinds of excursions (individual or group) must make arrangements in advance through the park authorities (Direzione del Parco).

A FEW WORDS ON NATURE

The main attraction of the park is the Marsic Brown Bear, but it is not easy to come upon even though there are about one hundred specimens and around the park. It lives a peaceful life, wandering about mostly at night and spending its days in the dense forests. It eats berries, fruit, insects and all sorts of forest products, but rarely other animals. Though it looks clumsy and seems lazy this large plantigrade is remarkably strong and incredibly fast. It has never harmed man, but the sight of it from close quarters can be frightening. One is much more likely to meet small herds or single individuals of the elegant Abruzzo Chamois which generally prefers the highest altitudes and remotest areas of the mountains. Wonderful black and white markings on its throat and well-developed horns have earned it the reputation of the most beautiful Chamois in the world. There are about four or five hundred individuals hidden in the park. It is also rather easy to meet the Red Deer and the Roe Deer because the park has been restocked to compensate for past losses. Once again they inhabit the dense forests. It is hoped that they will breed and multiply rapidly and reestablish the natural biological balance in these mountains.

One must be lucky to see an Apennine Wolf, Wild Cat, Otter, Marten, Polecat or Badger. On the other hand it is very easy to come across Foxes, Hares, Moles, Hedgehogs and Weasels, as well as Dormice and Squirrels. Wandering through the park the visitor can admire a variety of winged fauna which includes almost two hundred different species of birds. Outstanding among these are the predatory varieties such as the Golden Eagle, the Goshawk, the Buzzard, the Eagle Owl and the Tawny Owl. In the woods there are also Jay, Wood Pigeons, Tits and several species of Woodpeckers, including the rare White-backed Woodpecker. Near the streams, rivers and lakes it is not unusual to find Dippers, Mallards and several species of Wagtails. In the high meadows and among the rocks there are Rock Partridges, Alpine Choughs, Choughs, Snow Finches, Wall creepers, Wheateers, Black Redstarts, Alpine Accentors and beautiful Rock Thrushes.

Watch out for Vipers. There are two different species in the park. All the other reptiles and amphibians, of which there are about twenty varieties, are harmless and scientifically very interesting.

Trout and several other freshwater species are abundant in the running waters.
It is impossible to list all the invertebrates that inhabit the park, but it should be noted that there are species of insects, particularly certain types of beetles typical of forest and mountain environments, that are scientifically very important.
In the spring and summer the display of Violet, Crocus, Blue Moonwort, Squill, Aquilegia, Gentian, Lilly, Windflower, Primrose, Saxifrage, Buttercup, Orchid, and innumerable other flowers, including some rare and unique varieties, is truly breathtaking. The vivid colors brighten the green glades and meadows and contrast sharply with the greys of the rocks and the large stretches of dark forests — endless beech wood on the high mountains, oak woods in the valleys, and pines on rocky terrain.
Abruzzo National Park is unrivalled by any other area in the Apennine chain for the variety of its fauna and the beauty of its landscapes.

ABRUZZO NATIONAL PARK IDENTITY CARD

- ☐ Establishment: 1922 on private initiative, 1923 by law.
- ☐ Managing Agency: Ente Autonomo Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo.
- ☐ Size: ha 44,000 + ha 60,000 of zone of external protection.
- ☐ Regions: Abruzzo, Lazio, Molise.
- ☐ Communes: Pescasseroli, Opi, Villetta Barrea, Civitella Alfedena, Barrea and Alfedena (Alto Sangro); Bisegna, Gioia dei Marsi, Lecce dei Marsi and Villavallelonga (Marsica Fucense); Scanno (Sagittario Valley); Alvito, Campoli Appennino, San Donato Val di Comino, Settefrati, Picinisco and San Biagio Saracinisco (Comino Valley); Pizzone (Molnarde).
- ☐ Rivers: Sangro, Melfa, Giovenco and Sagittario.
- ☐ Lakes: Barrea, Vivo, Montagna Spaccata, Pantaniello.
- ☐ Highest Mountains: Petroso (2249 m asl), Meta (2200 m), Marsicano (2245 m), Greco (2285 m).
- ☐ Budget: L. 500,000,000 (Italian lires) per year.
- ☐ Permanent personnel: about 40 units.
- ☐ Owned territory: about ha 100.
- ☐ Rent territory: about ha 7,000.
- ☐ Controlled Alpine meadows: about ha 4,000.
- ☐ Strict nature reserve: about ha 2,000.
- ☐ Flora: about 1,200 species of flowering plants.
- ☐ Fauna: 40 species of Mammals; 300 species of Birds; 30 species of Reptilians and Amphibians; Marsican Brown Baar, 70-100; Abruzzian Chamois, 450-500; Red Deer, 150-200; Roe Deer, 50; Golden Eagle, 4-6.
- ☐ Visitors: about 900,000 in 1977; about 200,000 in the only Park Centre in Pescasseroli.

MOD. E/b/4

ENTE AUTONOMO PARCO NAZIONALE D'ABRUZZO ☐ PRESIDENCY - VIA DEI RIARI, 43 - c/o ORTO BOTANICO - 00185 ROMA ☎ (06) 6542584 ☐ DIRECTION - 67032 PESCASSEROLI ☎ (0863) 91315 ☐ PESCASSEROLI INFORMATION BUREAU ☎ (0863) 91955 ☐ INFORMATION BUREAUS IN THE MAIN PARK VILLAGES.

Servostampa - Roma

side of the story - the discovery of the intermediate link between the ape and man and/or possible survival of the fossil form of large ape - contributed towards sustaining the myth. Bhutan issued a stamp bearing effigy of the *yeti*, while the latter has become an object of marketing in Kathmandu: *yetis* can be seen on T-shirts and other articles for sale. The Nepalese government, spurred by the Sherpas - who looked forward to awakening the curiosity of western *trekkers* -, was soon to discover the virtues of the yeti in terms of tourist attraction...

Therefore, according to Messner, the *yeti* is a kind of a cross between a real animal (*Ursus arctos*) and a fantasy, a pure product of human imagination: the monster, abductor of women, demon of the night, whose attitude is not ruled by any moral "code of conduct", free to do even the most shameful things.

This explains a certain *anthropomorphic* trend, a neologism which means that the creature gradually takes on an anthropomorphic appearance, namely, in this case, that of a big ape, *due to the almost human feelings it is given*..

This would explain the cultural objects, such as masks, scalps or remains attributed to the *ape-yeti*, used in Tibetan or Sherpa religious ceremonies.

In Bhutan, Messner even found - and photographed - what appeared to be the remains of a young anthropoid presented by the monks as a "red" yeti. He thought it was a setup and was much more interested, in Mai 1997, by a stuffed bear he discovered hanging under the porch of a Tibetan monastery in Kham. The animal, placed in an

PRIMO CONVEGNO INTERNAZIONALE
DI CRIPTOZOOLOGIA IN ITALIA
III° COLLOQUIO EUROPEO DI CRIPTOZOOLOGIA

SULLA PISTA DEGLI ANIMALI MISTERIOSI

ROMA - CENTRO PARCHI INTERNAZIONALE
27-28 MARZO 1999

Sabato 27 marzo

Incontro al Centro Parchi Internazionale alle ore 9.30, iscrizione e registrazione con distribuzione della documentazione. Apertura del Convegno ed inizio dei lavori alle ore 10.00, con Introduzione da parte degli Organizzatori e presentazione di Mostre e Multivisioni, seguite da Relazioni scientifiche con audiovisivi, della durata di circa 30-45 minuti ciascuna. Discussione. Ore 12.00 Conferenza stampa. Intervallo per spuntino di lavoro (sul posto) alle ore 13.30 circa, con ripresa dei lavori alle ore 15.00. Conclusione della prima giornata alle ore 18.30-19.00. Serata libera.

Domenica 28 marzo

Incontro al Centro Parchi Internazionale alle ore 9.30, ripresa dei lavori e Relazioni scientifiche con audiovisivi. Intervallo per spuntino di lavoro (sul posto) alle ore 13.30 circa, con ripresa dei lavori alle ore 15.00. Discussione finale e Conclusioni alle ore 17.30. Chiusura del Convegno alle ore 18.30 - 19.00. Serata libera.

La lingua ufficiale del Convegno è l'inglese.
L'ordine degli interventi verrà definitivamente comunicato all'Apertura del Convegno.

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Criptozoology and zoological mysteries at our side

GREENWELL Richard
Cryptozoology: the search for unverified animals

JOYE Eric
History and activity of Abepar

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Hominology, as part of Criptozoology

BRUNO Silvio
I Serpenti giganti

DAGLIO Cristiano
Spunti di paleocriptozoologia: Animali fantastici o reali?

DE SARRE François
Le Yeti est-il l'Ours brun?

DEBENAT Jean-Paul
Le Sasquatch et les Indiens d'Amerique du Nord

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Contemporary research about the Octopus giganteus sample

GREENWELL Richard
Investigating on Sasquatch evidence in the US Pacific Northwest

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GUOXING Zhou
The history and recent status of Wildman research in China

KOFFMANN Marie Jeanne
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LE BLOND Paul
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LOOFS-WISSOWA Helmut
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Mostri marini del Mediterraneo

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On some unidentified Cetaceans

RINES Robert
Loch Ness revisited